



Stormwater 201 – Water Quality Program

Presented to the Joint City-County Planning Committee September 11, 2008

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Acronyms, Abbreviations

Best Management Practice(BMP)

Council of Governments (COG)

NC Division of Water Quality (DWQ)

US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Environmental Management Commission (EMC)

US Geological Survey (USGS)

Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

Illicit Discharge
Detection and
Elimination (IDDE)

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)







More Acronyms, Abbreviations

New Employee Training (NET)

National Pollution
Discharge Elimination
System (NPDES)

Nutrient Sensitive Water (NSW)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SWPP) Plans

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

Water Reclamation Facility (WRF)

Total nitrogen (TN)

Total phosphorus (TP)

North Carolina List of Impaired Waters (303(d) List)





Stormwater Quality Regulations

City Stormwater Pollution Control Ord.

City/County Unified Development Ord.

State Erosion and Sediment Control Prog.

State Nutrient Sensitive Waters Rules (NSW)

State Water Supply Watershed Program

Federal Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits – Municipal & Industry





Cooperating Agencies and/or Partners

Within the City

- Water Management
- Planning Department
- Solid Waste Management
- Parks and Recreation
- Durham Housing Authority

External

- Durham County Health Department
- Durham County Soil and Erosion
- Friends of the Eno
- ➤ Ellerbe Creek Watershed Association
- Upper Neuse Basin Association





Cooperating Agencies and/or Partners, cont.

- Triangle J COG
- EcosystemEnhancement Program
- Clean WaterManagement TrustFund
- Water ResourcesResearch Institute
- NC State University
- NC Central University
- Duke University

- NC Division of Water Quality (DWQ)
 - Raleigh Regional Office
 - ➤ Modeling & TMDL Unit
 - Biological Assessment Unit
 - Stormwater and General Permits Unit
 - Basinwide Planning Unit



What's required in the municipal NPDES Permit?

Índustrial

inspections

Public Works Department, Stormwater Services Outfall screening

Water quality recovery plans



Illicit discharge detection & elimination

NPDES Permit

Public education

Housekeeping & reporting

Monitoring & assessment



Stormwater pollutants

- Sewage
- Automotive fluids
- Sediment from erosion
- Car wash runoff
- Food, cooking oil, grease
- Pet waste
- Pollutants from vehicle exhausts
- Leaves & other yard wastes
- Litter
- Fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides
- Paint, solvents
- Other hazardous wastes





270

Average number of investigations per year

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)



Sewer Overflows

Discharge
collected &
pumped back into
system



Broken house sewer Repaired



Failing septic systems

Sewage



Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

Public Works Department, Stormwater Services



Petroleum & Antifreeze

3241

Total investigations in 12 years

Automotive Fluids & Commercial Vehicle Washing



Vehicle wash pad





133

Sources controlled in FY07

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)



- Yard Wastes
- Paint
- Grease & Food Wastes





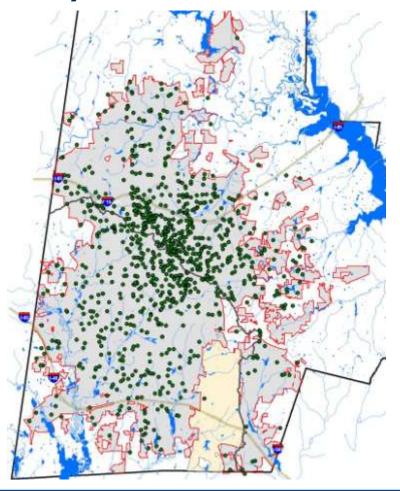
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

Public Works Department, Stormwater Services



- Investigations have blanketed the City
- High concentration of investigations in areas of older development

1185Investigations2002 to present







Outfall Inspection & Screening

- Objectives:
 - ➤ Inspect stormwater system for maintenance
 - Identify & eliminate illicit discharges and major outfalls
- Permit requires city to inspect & maintain the MS4
- Discharges that occur during dry weather may carry pollutants



Major stormwater outfalls: 890 All outfalls in industrial areas





Outfall Inspection & Screening

Inspect for evidence of pollution

- Odor, color, turbidity, floatables
- Staining, excess algae
 At Outfalls with flow during dry weather, monitor indicators of pollution
- Flow, pH, temperature, turbidity, DO
- Ammonia, chlorine, conductivity, potassium
- Other indicators as needed: copper, detergents, phosphate, nitrate, phenols



Major stormwater outfalls: 890
All MS4 outlets: 3,185
All Private outlets: 6,140





Outfall Inspection & Screening

When a dry weather flow contains indicators, the source must be found and eliminated

- GIS maps of the storm drain system used to assist investigation
- Industrial facilities have been mapped
- Most locations where sanitary sewer crosses over storm drain have been mapped.



Estimate of outfalls requiring screening: 1,200





Industrial inspections

- Priorities for inspection, facilities that:
 - Have reported environmental releases
 - Have (or should have)
 NPDES Industrial
 Stormwater Permits
 - ➤ Have had prior illicit discharge enforcement
 - Are in certain categories where problems have been frequent









Facilities Reporting Releases To The Environment

Reporting of toxics released to environment is required by Section 313 of Title XI1 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

- Toxic release data available by county from EPA
- In latest reporting year only 14 facilities reported releases (compared to 42 since 1986)
- 9 of 14 facilities were found to be at least partly in the City
- All nine facilities in City were inspected during the last two years







Categories Requiring NPDES Industrial SW Permits

- Transit & Transportation
- Used Motor Vehicles (Junkyards)
- Wastewater Treatment Plants
- Mining
- Metal Fabrication
- Printing
- Stone, Clay, and Glass Processing
- Food Service
- Landfills
- Recycling
- Ready Mix (Concrete)
- Chemical manufacturing
- Pharmaceuticals
- Groundwater Remediation

Currently **74**facilities have either permits or non-exposure certificates;
City continues to identify and add Facilities from these categories



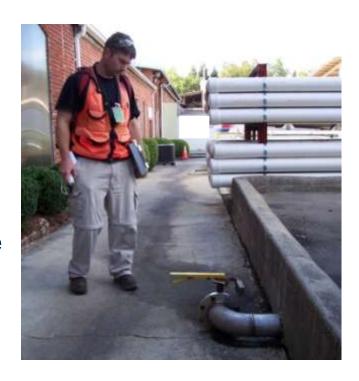


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Inspections of Private industries in FY07

Industrial inspections

- Inspection database:
 - ➤ Private facilities reporting environmental releases:
 - Facilities with NPDES Industrial Stormwater Permits
 - Facilities required to develop SWPPs because of prior enforcement
 - ➤ Facilities in categories where problems have been frequent



172+ Industries







City Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

- Hotspot facility management
- Street sweeping
- Residential stewardship
- Employee training
- Storm drain maintenance
- Stormwater hotline response
- Street repair and maintenance
- Park and landscape maintenance
- Construction project management
- Maintain City's BMPs (8+)





61

Inspections of City Hotspots (FY07)

City Hotspot Management

Facilities with permits or Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs)

- South Durham WRF
- North Durham WRF
- Fleet Maintenance
- Public Works Operations Center
- Solid Waste Vehicle Wash
- DATA Bus Maintenance (private operator)
- Solid Waste Transfer Station
- General Services Center



SWPPPs detail how spills and leaks are to be cleaned





City Pollution Management

Street Sweeping

- City uses high-efficiency vacuum street sweepers
- Cleaned13,483 Curb miles
- Collected 3,017 tons of pollutants & debris
- Manual pickup collected 420 tons more

Household Hazardous Waste Collection

- Open 4 days/week
- Collected 426,342 pounds
- Recycled 93%

Street sweeping photo





City Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

- Employee Training
 - New Employee Training NET
 - Police NET training
 - Training at hotspot facilities
- Storm drain maintenance (FY08)
 - Inlets cleaned: 427
 - Pipe cleaned: 17,596 ft
 - Street ditching: 115,459 ft
- Maintain City's BMPs
 - 3 existing, 1 in planning



TMDLs are coming!

Public Works Department, Stormwater Services











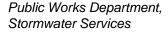
What is a TMDL?

TMDL has two meanings:

- Literal meaning: Total Maximum Daily Load is the pounds of pollutant that a water body can receive without exceeding Water Quality Standards ("maximum allowable load").
- 2. Regulatory meaning: TMDL is a "pollutant budget" that allocates the maximum load of definition 1 to its sources.

The TMDL that must be submitted by the state to EPA is the "pollutant budget" which is based on the maximum allowable load.









Permit requirements

"Reduce levels of the pollutant of concern in discharges from the MS4 in accordance with the permittee's assigned MS4 waste load allocation in approved **Total Maximum Daily Loads**."

- Establish a water quality recovery plan
- Recovery plan designed to meet TMDL requirements
- Where rulemaking is underway to implement provisions of a regional TMDL, the schedule and requirements in the rules are deemed to comply.

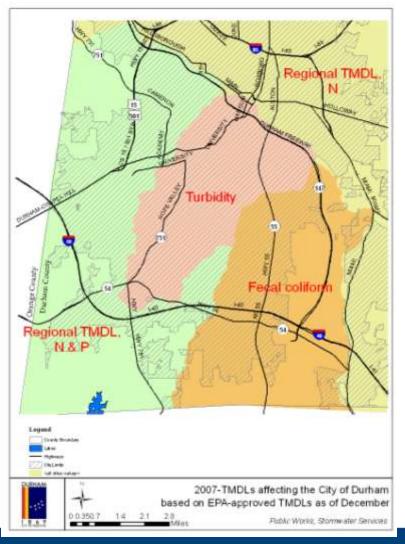


TMDLs are coming! (They're here)

Public Works Department, Stormwater Services

CITY OF DURHAM Stormwater Services Water Quality
Recovery Plans are
required if state rules
are not in place.

Nitrogen control everywhere.





Expecting TMDLs in these areas

Public Works Department, Stormwater Services



Regional or local TMDLs will cover <u>all</u> of Durham County

Nitrogen control everywhere







Water Quality Recovery Plans

ID City outfalls that may contribute to problem

Develop a monitoring plan for problem

Assessment of the effectiveness of existing management practices

Assessment of additional management practices needed

Schedules for all components, including installation or implementation of management practices

Annual reporting



Required by federal permit

Accountability!

Monitoring and Assessment





Chemistry - Aquatic life - Flow





What does monitoring tell us?

- Is water quality meeting state standards?
- Does the stream support a good biological community?
- Is water quality getting better or worse?
- Where are the problem areas?
- What types of sources may be contributing?









Monitoring Programs

- Completed monitoring
 - Land use characterization
 - End-of-Pipe screening of dry weather flows

- Ongoing, streambased monitoring
 - Biological assessment
 - Chemistry
 - Stream flow
 - Long-term, intensive





Water Chemistry Monitoring

- Monitor 45 sites monthly
- Variety of parameters, including nutrients, conventional pollutants & metals
- South Durham WRF laboratory performs most analyses





Water Quality Index

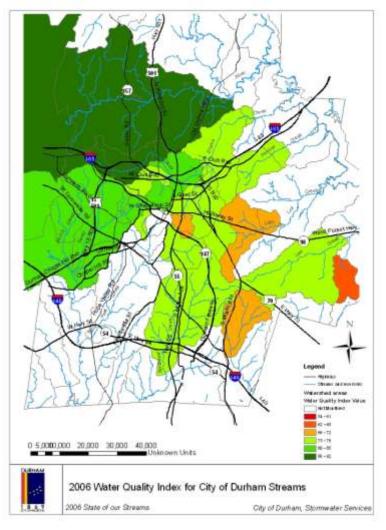
Water Quality Index applied city-wide

Stormwater Services



Public Works Department, Provided to public annually in State of Our Streams report

> Constituents include: Fecal coliform bacteria, dissolved oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, turbidity, copper, zinc





Biological Assessment

Public Works Departme Stormwater Services





- Uses benthic macroinvertebrates
- Sensitive finds more impaired streams than does chemical monitoring
- Integrates inputs

1,250

Miles of streams and rivers

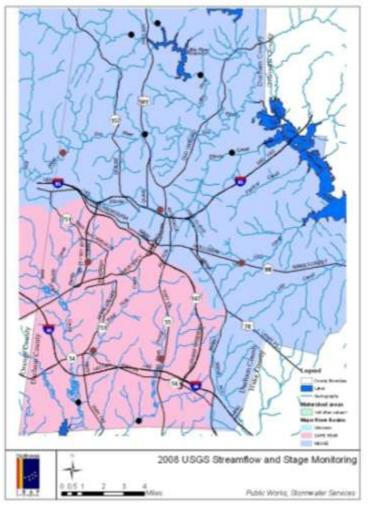




Precipitation and Streamflow

Network (2008)

- Contract with US Geological Survey
- 6 stations to monitor stream stage. 3 stations also monitor stream flow.
- Available on the internet



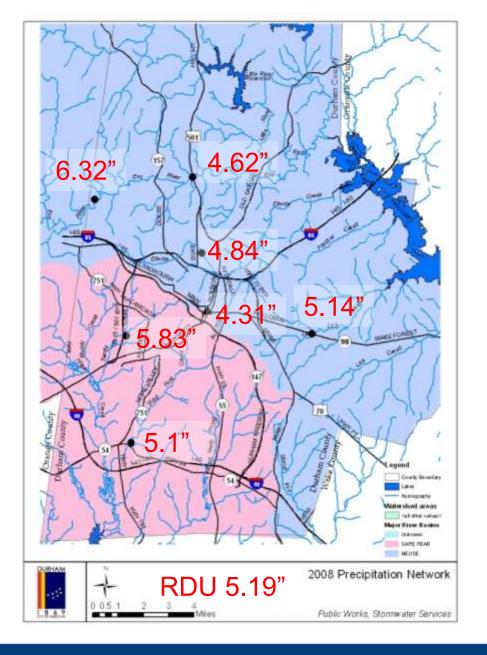




Precipitation network

- US Geological Survey & City
- 6 stations to monitor rainfall.
- Available on the internet

Tropical storm Hanna, Sept 5-6, 2008



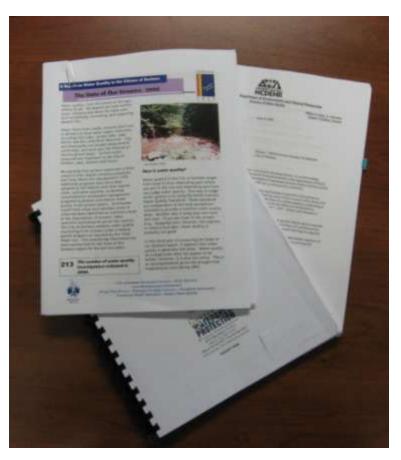




Annual reporting

- NPDES Annual Report and Program Assessment
 - Includes information from multiple departments
 - > Submitted to the state
- State of Our Streams Report

www.durhamnc.gov/stormwater





Public Works Department,

Stormwater Services



The Water Quality Section

